EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OPPICE N. W. COENER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STR

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WERNEE-HONEST THEATRE, SWISS PATRIOT.

OLYMPIG THEATRE, Broadway.—An Alarming Sacrimon-Streeping Brauty

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SEVEN DAUGHTERS

BROADWAY THEATER, Broadway -- SEVEN DAUGHERS OF SATAN.

BOWERY THEATER, BOWEY -- DUNE BOY OF MANCHESTER-REG GROME-THERE PAST WOMEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE PRARL OF SAYOT.
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Camille.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—The Ingu Heiress,
BARNUM'S MUSBUM, Broadway.—A Living AlliGAROR.—FAT WOMAN—GIANTESS—DOT, OR THE CRICKET ON
THE HEARTH.—BOONE FAMILY. Open Day and Evening.
BRYANTS' MINSTELLS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Erinocian Solgs, Dancys, Berlingurs, &c.—Live

WOOD'S MINSTRES HALL, 511 Broadway - ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c. - CREENBASHAE, THE PALACE OF SOAP.

HELLER'S HALL, 556 Broadway - San Francisco Minstreas - The Dring Brigand.

DODWORTH HALL, SOS Broadway.—Signor ANTONIC PARAVELL'S CONCERT.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Pourtoenth street.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNATIC AND ACROPATIC ENEGRATMENTS—THE ELIZIE OF LIFE.

OF LIFE.

AMBRICAN THRATRE No. 448 Broadway.—Balleys.
PANYOMINES, BURLESQUES, &C.—MR. AND MRS. WHITE.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 600 Broadway.—Moving WajFIGURES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, &C.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Friday, June 9, 1865.

THE TRIAL.

In the trial of the assassination conspirators yesterday some very important evidence was produced by the prosecution relative to the burning by rebel agents of national army hospitals and steamboats on the Western and Southwestern waters engaged in carrying troops and army supplies.

Edward Frazer, a resident of St. Louis, testified regard to these matters, giving the names of the incendiaries, who had authorizations for their work from Richmond, and who were also members of the Order of American Knights. Frazer also gave the names of the steamers which had been burned by these men. For burning the army hospital at Nashville, Tenn., in the year 1864, one of these com incendiaries, a man named Dillingham, presented his claim to the robel government in Richmond. Frazer stated that he was in Rich mond in August, 1864, in company with some these rebel agents, and had conferences with Jeff. Davis, Benjamin, his Secretary of State, and Seddon, Secretar of War, in regard to these incendiary operations. On of the claims for steamboat burning was settled by Benjamin for fifty thousand dollars. Davis wanted the burners to take thirty thousand dollars for their job: bu they would not.

Witnesses were produced by the defence for the purpose of showing that Dr. Mudd had expressed regret at the President's assassination; that Atzerott was a coward, and therefore not likely to be engaged in such a plot, and that Daniel J. Thomas and Marcus P. Norton, two witnesses for the government, were not to be believed.

THE SITUATION.

Lieutenant General Grant left this city at an early hour yesterday morning, for West Point, on hoard the steam boat Henry Burden, accompanied by his wife, Genera Augur, General Seth Williams and the members of his stuf. He reached West Point about half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon and was of course mos enthusiastically received. In addition to the regular residents and visitors at that popular resort, the people of the entire surrounding country appeared to have flacked in to get a view and shake the hand nation's great military chieftain. The vetera Lieutenant General Scott, as a mark of particular respect to his younger but distinguished soldier confrere, donned his full military dress, and was a most interesting scene, and their interview very perint and carnest. During the day General Grant reconvert the throngs who called to pay their respects, attended for a short time the examination exercises in the

A grand reviewed the cadets.

A grand reviewed the Sixth army corps, commanded by Major General Wright, took place in Washington yesterday. The troops passed through Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the President's Mansion, and presented a splendid appearance. The line of their march was thronged with spectators. From stands in the vicinity of the White House the pageant was viewed by the President, the members of the Cabinet and a large number of other persons of distinguished positions.

Governor Fenton yesterday issued an address of welcome and congratulation to the returned and returning New York soldiers, thanking them on behalf of the people for their patriotism, valor and constancy in defence of the Union, and assuring them that the fame and glory which they have won for their State shall be charished with equal pride by the present generation and the generations to come.

Additional numbers of discharged troops arrived in this city yesterday. Among them was the One Hundred and Twentieth New York infantry. This regiment left Just night for Kingston, Uister county—the place of its organization.

The interesting exercises of the annual examinations of the godenis of the national Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I., are still daily continued. The attendance of the friends of the cadets and other spectators at both places is very large, and the interest of all present remains unabated. The students of both institutions are acquitting themselves in the most satisfactory manner.

Another most refreshing piece of unsophisticated rebe impud-age is presented in the case of John A. Wise, brother of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. This man, who admits that his four sons had been in the rebel army till its surrender, and that he and his family had done all they could towards the success of the rebellion, recently wrote to General Gordon, commanding at Norfolk, demanding that the government should supply him and his family with farming implements, horses and seeds, claiming a restoration of his citizenship rights, and complaining of his sufferings and losses during the war, and that his sons were not allowed to wear their rebel uniform. General Gordon's reply to this impertment secessionist gave him to understand that he and his sons had been traitors to the government, and were entitled to no favors from it, but would receive

such as in its leniency it might see proper to grant.

John Minor Botts arrived in Richmond on the 5th first. There are rumors there that he intends to oppose the policy of Governor Pierpont's administration, and also that he will be a candidate for the United States Genate. The late rebel Governor of Virginia, William Smith, has not yet been arrested, though it is said that

he was recently in the vicinity of Richmond.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Central America reached us in our despatches by the steamship Costa Rica, which arrived here yeaterday, from Aspinwall on the 31st ult. The Costa Rica brought over half a million dollars in specie. The revolution in Peru was in full progress; but the government forces had obtained important successes over the insurgests, and it was thought that the latter would have to succumb, as they were very dedicient in leaders, discipline and financial resources. A military and naval force sont against the revolutionists at Arica succeeded, after a warm engagement, in dispossessing them of that place and dispersing them. From Chile we have confirmation of previous reports that a demand has been made on that republic by Spain for satisfaction for the inconveniences suffered by the Spanish squadron during the Peruvian troubles, in not being allowed to obtain supplies in Chilean ports. No hostile steps, however, had yot been taken by the commander of the Spanish facet in the Chilean waters. A revolution in the interest of General Barrios, the exited President, and against Dueñas, the present executive, had broken out in the republic of Salvador, and was rapidly spreading. The towns of La Union and San Miguel had been captured by the revolutionists, and they had fair prospects of complete success. The Panama Railroad contract had passed the House of Representatives of the Columbian Congress, and was before the Senate.

was before the Senate,
Previous reports to the effect that Precident Juarez of
Mexico, had issued letters of marque for reprisals on
French commerce are reiterated by a Panama newspaper.
It says the letters intended to authorize privateering in
the Pacific waters were granted several weeks ago, but

those for the Atlantic more recently.

The case of the government versus one hundred and twenty bales of cotton, which was commenced in the United States District Court, before Judge Benedict, on the 2d inst., was concluded yesterday and given to the jury. It is claimed that this cotton was brought to this city from Texas by the defendants in violation of the Non-intercourse act.

Non-intercourse act.

In the case of Henry H. Sterling versus James W. Scott, before Judge Robertson, of the Superior Court, where the plaintiff sued to recover two thousand dollars damages on account of an alloged severe beating received at the hands of the defendant, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, but assessed the damages as low as fifty dollars.

The Strong divorce case, which was set down for yesterday, was postponed until to-day. [The case will probably go over until Monday, as Friday is generally devoted to short.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Hugh Don-ney, Mathew Nally and Thomas Hogan, charged with stealing a wagon valued at forty dollars, owned by Patrick Waldron, on the 18th of May, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and were sent to the Penitentiary for six Paul Volmer was convicted of picking the pocket of Henry Strauss of a watch, at Jor the 25th of May. He was remanded tence. Catharine Hagan, charged with stealing two hundred dollars worth of wearing apparel from Mrs. Pauline Reinhart, 11 Lamartine place, on the 17th of Prison for one year. James Burke was tried and conjointly charged with John Fry in attempting to rob Jeremiah Falby, on the night of the 24th of May. The complainant was in an unconscious state on a stoop in Division street, when two officers detected the accused was tried separately, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years. James Delany and Peter Terrance, sailors, charged with stealing dollars worth of clothing from Bony Ma 22 Catharine elip, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and were sent to the Penitentiary for two months. Ellen Bruce, charged with picking the pocket of Sophia Hesberg, on a Houston street ferryboat, pleaded guilty She was sent to the City Prison for four months

The case of the estate of the late Daniel Angevine which presents a very interesting will contest, was recommenced in the Surrogate's Court on Monday last but has been postponed until next week, on account of the illness of the Surrogate.

the illness of the Surrogate.

The sixteenth annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club took place yesterday. There were nine entries, and eight started, viz:—Sidops Anuic and Bonita, schooners Maria, Commodore Stevens; Magic, Vice Commodore Wm. H. McVickar; the Calypso, Haze, Juniata and Breeze. The yachts started from Owl's Head, coursed around the buoy at the Southwest Spit and the Light ship and returned, a distance of about forty miles. The Maria came in first, the Magic second, and the Annie third—the two last winning the prizes, the Maria's excess of tonnage giving the advantage to the Magic. The wind was light and variable all day. The distance of the course was about forty miles, but some of the yachts must have gone nearer sixty.

Yesterday was another very hot day. The mercury is the thermometer, in the shade, stood at eighty-eight degrees at noon, and at four o'clock in the afternoon a eighty-six.

The Grand Lodge of Free Masons met for the third day yesterday. The main business transacted was the election of grand officers. The installation of officers wiltake place this morning at ten o'clock, and the annual residence will be closed to night.

session will be closed to-night.

The three days festival of the German Schutzen Corps at Jones' Wood was concluded yesterday, the attendance being much larger than on any of the previous days. After the conclusion of the shooting the prizes were distributed, and the members of the corps and their friends partook of a supper. At night music and dancing were

The members of Warren Hose Company, of Philadel phia, visited the Park yesterday, accompanied by the Committee of Reception from 33 Hose of this city, whose guests they are, and proceeded thence to Harlem, visiting the Bridge, where they were received most hospitably by 21 Hose Company, of Harlem. They attended Niblot theatre in the evening.

The new steamship Manhattan, the first vessel of the new line which is to be established between this city and Vera Cruz, went on a trial trip down the bay yesterday, and acquitted herself in a manner very satisfactory to all on board. The Manhattan is to sail on her first trip for Vera Cruz, via Havana, on the 15th inst.

Last evening Mr. Gerrit Smith delivered an address in the Cooper Institute, advocating the utmost leniency to the Southern rebels. He was repeatedly interrupted by persons who propounded questions to him, which rendered the proceedings quite spicy.

dered the proceedings quite spicy.

The investigation of the charges of arson against Judah
Pierce, John W. Freeman, Luther N. Fuller and William
Findon, the Duane street liquor dealers, was continued
yesterday before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs. A considerable additional amount of testimony was taken,
after which the case was further adjourned over till this

The following cases, among others, were disposed of by the police authorities yesterday:-A colored waiter orge Peterson was committed for trial, charged with having, in company with another person who es-caped arrest, attacked Deunis Connor, of Portland, Me., Wednesday night, while passing through Wooster street, and robbed him of over one hundred dollars Van Rensselaer Barnhart was locked up on a charge of knocking down John Lowery in the street and stealing from him forty-six dollars. John Stanton was committed for trial on charge of attempting to steal a diamond breastpin, worth three hun-dred dollars, from Mr. Henry H. Sterling, on Wednesday night, at the Cooper Institute most Charles Marsh, a stage driver, and two giving their names as Thomas Josh and Jefferson Boylen, were committed on complaints of burglary-the first named charged with breaking into the No. 16 Chrystie street, on Wednesday night, and stealing therefrom nearly two handred dollars worth of clothing and jewelry, and the latter two with breaking nto and robbing the ligger store 36 Oliver street.

The coroner's investigation of the circumstances connected with the murder of the Italian, Diodati, in the woods near the Brooklyn city line, on the 27th ult, was continued yesterday. Considerable testimony was taken; but nothing has yet been developed to indicate with any degree of certainty who were the murderers. The examination will be resumed this afternoon.

The stock market was strong yesterday morning; but it subsequently declined a fraction, and closed rather feverish. Governments were dull. Gold was very firm, and closed in the street at 137% a 138. The night closing price was 137%.

The markets were quiet yesterday as a general thing; but there were a few noteworthy exceptions. In prices there were few essential changes. Groceries were steady. Cotton was dull and heavy. On 'Change flour was a shade firmer. Wheat was 3c. a 4c. lower. Corn was irregular. Oats were heavy. Pork was lower. Lard was decidedly active and higher. Whiskey was rather better. Potroloum was in active speculative domand, and large sales

wrw reported. Freights were without change. The one gas weeds water.—Fo Liverpool, 70 tens feetic at 7s. 6d., and per steamer, 50 hales cotton at 3s. 5d! To Hamburg. 200-bases blocks at 17s. 6d., 25 logs blact! walnut at \$10 per 1,000. The charters were a ship from 8s. Androws to Liverpool, deals at 60s; a bark to Burdesux, staves; and one to Harana on private terms.

The Opening of the Political Revolution-Andy Johnson Checkmates the Radicals at Their Own Meeting.

The political gathering at the Cooper tute on Wednesday evening was one of the most cingular demonstrations known in the bistory of public meetings in this city. It was started for the purpose of glorifying certain politicians, but resulted in their being completely extinguished. It was called under the pretence of endorsing President Johnson but, as the sequel shows, with the real intention of dictating a policy to him. In this they were most decidedly defeated. The whole thing, in fact, was the first public movement of the Chase politicians in this city since the close of the rebellion, and the commencement of another chapter in the game which Secretary (now Chief Justice) Chase attempted to play on President Lincoln during his administration. These poli-ticians, under the lead of Mr. Grinnell, seized upon the opportunity to steal a march upon the other wing of the party by holding the Johnson meeting, and proving to the Prethat the Custom House was the great politica power in New York. They supposed that it was important to prove this point; in the first place, in order that they might maintain their positions, and, in the second place, to obtain, if possible, the control of Presiden Johnson's administration. In order that the meeting might be successful in point of numbers a committee was sent to Washington to invite General Grant and other war-worn veterans to be present. This was intended simply as an advertising dodge-just as the showman secures some new lion to attract attention and draw a crowd

It appears that the committee had considera ble trouble in drawing General Grant into their movements. He at first refused to see them, and did not wish to have anything to do with political meetings. The committee, in their perplexity, called on the President for relief. They found Mr. Johnson so much absorbed in his reconstruction of the Southern States that he had no time to pay any attention to movements of the politicians in the North. They, however, managed to secure a letter from the President to General Grant through which they obtained an interview with the latter and his consent to attend the meeting, in company with General Logan and other officers. It will, therefore, be seen that Generals Grant and Logan appeared in New York at the suggestion of the President, which renders their utterances of double importance. The hour fixed for the meeting arrived, and with it a crowd around the Cooper Institute. of all classes, such as is seldom seen in that locality. The politicians imagined that their cup of glory was tull, and at once proceeded to organize. This accomplished, a series of resolutions was presented, but the audience evidently did not care anything about the reolves; for they kept up a confusion, calling for the generals during the reading. The reading of the resolutions was hurried through, nobody understanding their purport, much less .caring what they contained. They were at once adopted, more for the purpose of getting them out of the way, that General Grant might be presented, than anything else. The Chicago platform, or any other preposterons resolutions, would have been adopted just as readily as those which were presented. The people gathered there were intent on see ing Grant, and were anxious to get all superfluous rubbish out of the way as soon as possible. They did not stop to consider whether the reso lutions reflected upon Mr. Johnson's policy of reconstruction and negro suffrage or not.

If they had, it would have been impossible for

If there was any doubt as to the temper and

tained on those points.

object of the audience, that doubt must have been removed by the reception of those politicians who attempted to address them. The moment that Mr. Dickinson commenced his speech there was a universal demand for Grant. Scriptural Dick ranted, scolded, quoted poetry, tried to be comical and then mournful, but it was of no use. He was compelled to give way to General Grant, who was received with indescribable enthusiasm. One of the orators of the occasion declared that it was no use to attempt to speak as long as the soldiers were on the platform, and General Grant was immediately taken out of the back door. Dickinson then endeavored to conclude his speech, but the people refused to listen, and called for Logan. Mr. Dickinson finally gave up in despair, made way for the heroes of the war, and saved the balance of his speech for some other occasion. General Logan adopted every possible device to avoid making a speech, but a speech they would have. When he commenced, instead of the confusion which greeted the politicians, he was listened to with marked attention, and every word that he uttered carefully weighed. Instead of following the theory marked out in the resolutions, which were expressly worded to dictate a policy on reconstruction and negro suffrage to President Johnson he boldly announced the President's real policy on those points. He refuted the theories of the radicals, and was applauded to the encore at every step. There were, it is true, one or two feeble attempts on the part of the politicians to hiss, but they were immediately frowned down. The reception which he received proved conclusively that he spoke the sentiments of the people. The resolutions they refused to listen to, while they paid the closest attention to every word that General Logan uttered. His speech, therefore, and not the resolutions represents the sentiments of the meeting. In short, the politicians attempted to glorify themselves and dictate a policy to President Johnson under the ahadow of our military beroes. But it resulted in their being completely foiled in the latter-totally eclipsed and lost sight of in the enthusiasm for the generals. President Johnson's policy was fully endorsed in spite of the politicians, and their radical resolves ignored. Never were schemes of politicians so disastrously spoiled, or the policy of a chief magistrate so emphatically approved. The managers of the demonstration saw their mortifying defeamt and the dilema in which they had placed themselves, and were glad to adjourn as soon as possible. The President, in sending Generals Grant and Logan here, checkmater the Chase radicals in their schemes at their

own meeting, and extinguished them in this

The Triumus of Panulas de

The Triumph of Popular Government The Inducace of our Sucress in Prance. The results of the war are not to be confine to this side the Atlantic. The questions settled by it liave a universal interest. They are as vital in England and France as here. Wherever the people bave reason enough to inquire why they should be crushed beneath the heel of a dominant class, they are living; earnest quee tions. And in every part of the world where men are dissatisfied with aristocracy and sigh for a change-for the elevation and better condition of the people-there will be felt the influence of the great settlement that the questions have had in our great war. And this influence will be felt so strongly that it will originate an intellectual revolution. This influence will be felt on every political ques tion and in the whole social life of the people The entire-upheaval of Europe in the thirty years war, the changes brought about by th French Revolution, were not more great and positive than will be the intellectual, world wide revolution due to this struggle. Already the keener spirits are preparing to

take this tide in the affairs of men in the hope to rise with it. They feel that the old ques-

tions are done with and that there are ideas in men's minds. Candidates for popular favor are excellent barometers of popula thought, and their conduct will tell to a nicety the exact feeling on any given topic. One of the most remarkable of these just now is the Prince Napoleon. The influence on this gentlema of the settlement of the questions involved in the war threatens to cause a schism in the imperial dynasty. Some time ago a monument was erected at Ajaccio, in Corsica, to the first Napoleon. It was uncovered with some cere monies, and the Prince Napoleon was the ora tor of the occasion. His address was appropriate, dealing with the career and achieve ments of the great founder of the family. Ha naturally alluded to the sale of Louisiana to the United States, and this induced the con sideration of American questions, and the rela tions between the two countries. He repre sented the first Napoleon-a man of the great est political wisdom—as ready to make immens cessions, and even sacrifices, to preserve the friendship of the United States, and de clared that they were "narrow minds" who did not see the wisdom of such a course. By this means he contrasted the greatness of one Na poleon in relation to Louisians with the shortlighted blunders of another Napoleon in rela tion to Mexico; and though the contrast was only implied, it was none the less clear. He referred to the fact that one of the commis ers for the purchase of Louisiana was "Mr. Monroe, the celebrated statesman who has given his name to the doctrine propounding the principle that the governments of Europe must hold no possessions in North America;" and he closed by a reference to the United States as "the most liberal and the most respecte Power of any in the world." For all this he was censured by Napoleon, and on the receipt of the letter of censure immediately resigned his position as president of the council of regency appointed to govern France in the absence of the Emperor.

He resigned with the alacrity of a man who thinks less of what goes than of what comes. He gave up some empty honors, and seized at once the leadership of all that is enlightened liberal and progressive in France. He gave up a tradition and seized a reality. He is per secuted for a few words spoken in favor of a people who have fought for popular government, and he becomes the leader of a people who sympathize with that cause. He will head them in a crusade against the government on the American question; and thus we see re peated once more in France a singular fact, that has been seen in more than one popular struggle. The position that Prince Napoleon now holds is historical. From the Gracchi to Mirabeau the leaders of the people have come from the ranks of their enemies. Philip Egalité bele this position before the Prince Napoleon. He threw himself on the popular side and opposed the throne for the sake of the succession; and since Prince Napoleon does the same now we may accept the fact as his deliberate judgment that the influence of our triumph will be so great in France that there may be a change of rulers, and so a chance for ambitious aspi-

Sourness Rights -- With the extinction of the late would-be Southern confederacy we are getting some new illustrations of Southern rights from the rebel leaders and their trumpeters. The late rebel Governor Vance, of North Carolina, for instance, with the downfall of his protector and patron saint, Jeff. Davis, issued his proclamation to the people of the State under the new order of things, just as if, according to Southern rights, his authority under Davis was beyond the reach of the author ity of the President of the United States. The late rebel Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, of course proceeded upon the same theo ry; but both these expounders of Southern rights have since had their conceit pretty thoroughly taken out of them. They have found out that the Southern rights for which they fought through their rebellion have gone down with the rebellion; that, having eaten their cake, they must digest it. But they have still a number of followers whose impudence calls for the same remedy. The case of a rebel editor, for example, who is as coolly transplanted from a rebel journal at Richmond to a rebel organ in New York-as if Southern rights under Jeff. Davis had absorbed the North ern States by conquest-ought to be looked into. Otherwise we may next find the terrible Toombs calling the roll of his slaves on the steps of the City Hall, the rebel Generals Lovell and Gustavus Smith claiming their old corporation offices in this city, Breckinridge demanding the post held by General Dix, and Jeff. Davis himself setting himself up as a candidate for the Presidency on the platform of Southern rights, the payment of his Southern confederacy debts, and the repudiation of those contracted by the Union in the late war against "Southern rights."

NEW YORK CITY AND THE NEW YORK CITY DEMOCRACY.—New York city, with its money, its shippards, its ships, and its soldiers and sailors, has been the strong right arm of the government in the suppression of the rebellion. Hence the efforts of the rebel leaders to destroy this city by such remorseless contrivances as bloody insurrections and organized bands of incendiaries. New York is a democratic city by an everwhelming majority, and from her democratic masses have been drawn the bulk of the two hundred thousand soldiers and sailors which the city has contributed to put

down the rebellion. But what can we say in schalf of the leaders of those loyal and patriotic democratic masses as patriotic men! Nothing. These copperhead leaders of the Tammany, Mozart and Gunther metions, from their sym pathies and affiliations with Jeff. Davis and his agents and emissaries, have brought defeat and disgrace upon their party, when they might have had rictory, power and glory as sup-porters of the war for the Union. They tailed in denounting the war as a fail ure, and they are disgraced for their efforts to make it a failure. Now the masses of the party ought to cast these false leaders aside, turn them all adrift-Tammany, Mozart and Gunther sachems-and reorganize the party upon a new platform with new men and new principles Otherwise the masses of the democracy will continue to be the mere howers of wood and drawers of water for the jobbers and spoilsmen who lead them by the nose, and buy and sell them like cattle, in their divisions of the corporation plunder. Let the democratic masses of this metropolis, which ought to speak the national voice, take this business into their own hands and reorganize upon a new and broad national foundation, and clear the kitchen and the pantry of its traitors and bloodsuckers This is their only way to unity and success.

The Effect of Our Pence in Europe. The news from Europe relative to the manner n which the question of indemnity for the piracies of the rebel steamer Alabama on our merchant marine was treated in the British Parliament by Lord Palmerston shows the effect which the triumphant termination of the war is likely to produce upon the policy of foreign Powers towards this government. Without entering now upon the possible issue of the pending negotiations in this affair, which Lord Palmerston assures us are conducted on the "most friendly and amicable terms," we cannot help remarking that the results of the recent war, now so gloriously concluded, will have as marked an effect on Europe as on this country in the reconstruction and reorganization of parties, the dawn of new ideas, the assertion of new or revived principles, and the shaping of the policies of governments towards the people.

The success and permanency of democratic government, just established under the most trying circumstances, will infuse fresh life-into the democratic element in Europe, will strengthen the popular mind, and crowned heads must govern their domestic policy; accordingly. In their dealings with foreign nations, and especially with this country, its effect will be still more distinct.

England has now an opportunity of making amends for all the damage done to our commerce by the spoliations of the rebel picates fitted out, armed and manned in her ports, and permitted to sail thence to prey upon the merchant ships of a country with which she was at peace. The consciousness of our ability to compel an equitable adjustment of our-chains will very probably ensure a satisfactory arrangement of that affair at no distant day.

England has also a chance to form an cordiale with such a powerful ally as the United States against France in insisting upon carrying out her own Canning-Monroe doctrine, as laid down by the former statesman to Mr. Rush. and demanding, in conjunction with our government, the removal of Maximilian from Mexico. This, of course, President Johnson will feel bound to require. A Mexican empire with a European ruler at its head is an anomaly which cannot be sanctioned. The suppression of a republican government on American soil by foreign arms is hostile to the spirit of our institutions; and though it was permitted to be attempted while we were engaged in a great domestic war, its consumanation will not be submitted to now that we are at peace. Therefore it will be but a graceful and most opportune act on the part of England to unite with of the Austrian Emperor from Mexico, with all his fereign hordes and royal state. In this, as in many other respects, the results of our glorious peace will work marvellous changes in the policy, foreign and domestic, of the European nations.

City Intelligence.

Miss Lancoles and the New York Bankhus — The New York merchants, upon the death of President Lincoln passed a series of appropriate resolutions of containing, which have been engrossed in India tak on parchiment, and areto be sont to Mrs. Lincoln at Chicago. The parchiment is mounted on a black veivet roll, with silver acorns, and the whole enclosed in an elogant chony box, ornamented with silver. On the lid are aliver representations of immortelles. On the plate, in the centre, is the inscription:—

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

April 15, 1865. Resolutions of Bank Officers of the City of New York.

This will form an appropriate reminder to the recipient of the esteem felt for the lamented President by citizens of the metropolis.

of the metropolia.

The Colorado Home, which acts forth at some length the present and pressing needs of the establishment. The Home seems to have been economically managed, and yet the increasing demands upon the funds and the falling off in the receipts have left it at the commencement of the year about one thousand dollars in debt. Being the only institution relieving this class of our-inhabitants in the city it deserves support and countenance. Contributions may be sent to Mass Westerlo, first directress, No. 113 East Twenty-fourth street. The anniversary exercises will be held on the 15th mst., at the Home, in Sixty-fifth street, below First avenue, at two P. M., when the managers will be happy to show their friends the nature of the work to which they are invited to contribute.

LIBRARY EXERCISES.—Interesting literary exercises will take place to-day, at one P. M., at the St. Francis Kavier's College, No. 49 West Fifteenth street, to which the parents and friends of the students are invited. The programme of belies lettres is varied and comprehensive, and there will be an agreeable sandwiching of music and poetry to give zest to the heavier portion of the exercises.

exercises.

COLUMNIA COLLEGE.—The annual examination of classes for 1865 at Columbia College commenced on the 5th inst., and will continue until the 16th. The regular class day exercises are to take place this afternoon at

two o'clock.

YNSTERDAY.—The departure of General Grant for West
Point yesterday morning left our critizens in the enjoyment of all the pleasures incident to a residence in the
torrid zone. It is perhaps too much to attribute the return of the heated term to General Grant's departure;
but he appeared to have something to do with it. At
least the heat followed the General closely, and produced a general demand for cooling dilutents in the
shape of Catawba cobblers, mint juleps, &c., &c. The
thermometer indicated eighty eight degrees in the shade
at one P. M. At four o'clock it had receded only two
degrees; but a breeze from "Iceland's frozen mountains"
came down afterwards, and with it came relief and a fall
in the mercury.

PARSECTATION OF THE CATAFALQUE OF THE LATE PRESENTATION OF THE UNION HOME SCHOOL.—The Board of Managers of the Union Home School for Volunteers' Children, through their treasures, Mr. John S. Voorhies, desire to thank the committee on the obsequies of our late martyred President for the timely and appropriate donation of the catafalque and funeral car of the late President Lincoln, not doubting that the proceeds expected to be derived from its sale will materially assume in feeding and clothing, the children of our brave soldiers. The catafalque and car cost eighteen thousand dolars, and it is to be hoped that the managers of this deserving institution will dispose of this gift is such a way as to realize made than its original con-

WASHINGTON

The Indictment and Trial of Jeff. Davis.

Arrival of Self-Appointed Delegations from Rebel States.

The Alabamians Contend that Their State Never Secoded.

The Georgians Satisfied with the President's Reconstruction Policy,

Wanungran, June 8; 1865

It is not to be inferred from the figuration for Davishas been indicted in this District that he will certainly be put on trial here. The impression that he was indicted in this District at the instance of the foreward indicted in this District. The indictmentions are turned by the Grand Jury at the instance of the District Ationney alone, who asted without consultation with any member of the administration. He is equally liable to indictment in Maryland and in the Eastern districted Pennsylvania, and if Indicted in order of said districted with doubtless, be tried in that one so which the govern-

Patitions are constantly beings, received by the President from Alabama in favor of the appointment of Mr. William H.41 Smith, of Randolph county, as Provisional Governor. All of the Alabama delegation here oppose him, as having been too-good a Union man in the past to hold so prominent aposition now. His appointment would, it is necessary to make the properties of that State, and insure the inhabits also safety and quiet in their homes, and an early and complete, pacification and return to presperity. The delegation has been reinforced by Messrs. Houston and Pryor, of Athens. They chain has the State has never second, and their consequently, the proper mode of proceeding is for Governor Watta to call the present Legislature together, and det them call a convention, &c. A very goo. splan, but it woult work.

THE DELEGATION PROM MISSISSIPPI.

A delegation from Mississippi, comprising Judges
Sharker and Verger, and Messes, James S. Hamilton and
A Lewis arrived here to day, to consult with the President in regard to the re-in-statement of that State-in the
Union. These delegations are becausing so somerous as
to occupy no inconsiderable portion of the time of the
President. Most of there are resilipself-appointed, and
only ancious to secure to themselves and thur friends
the control of their States under the resumption of their

THE GROENIA DELEGATION

A delegation of loyal Georgians, led by Fron Joshua B. Hill, formerly member of Coagress from the Empire State of the South, had an interview with the President to-day. At Johnson blandly bat Armly teld thom what the policy of the administration-would be in reference to the reconstruction of the Southern States, which was entirely acceded to by the gordfamen of the delegation as eminantly just and propose, and acceptable to the loyal men of Georgia.

MR. ODELL NOT A CAMBIDATE NOR THE SUBTREA-SURY.

Hon. M. F. Odell denies the truth of the statement that, he is a cambidate for the office of Assistant Treasurer at. New York, or that his name has been presented or trigets:

by his friends for that position

FREASURY APPOINTMENT.

William E. Clandler, of New Hempshire, the present

Judge Advocate General of the Navy Department, is to be appointed, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Marrington, resigned

Information has reached, this city that, if our government will agree to it, asstrong effort will be made in England to obtain for Canada from the imperial government entire neutrality in salt future foreign wars. There is a procedent for this in its previous history, and if carried out it will end all dangers of future difficulties in that quarter, besides rendering fortifications and fleets on the lakes wholly unnecessary.

takes wholly unnecessary.

It is now well understood here in well informed circles that the President is determined to do what he thinks right, no matter how bitterly he may be assuited for it. He does not believe that an unsuccessful rebellion has destroyed the rebellions States or their constitutions, and he will leave the question of auffrage to be decided by those who have the right to decide it. It would not be at all surprising if an administration party should be formed out of the recent political parties which will give to Mr. Johnson's administration very much of the vigor and strength which characterized the administration of General Jackson.

With regard to the Sub-Treasury appointment a well informed friend says, "I hardly think that Mr. Blatch-ford will be Mr. Stewart's auccessor." Immense efforts have been made to obtain it for him, but the opposition has been equally strong. The appointee will probably be a person entirely unconnected with the fortunes of any prominent petitician, and independent of all improper influences, combinations or expectations.

The friends of Mr. Weed claim that he enjoys the entire confidence of the President, and is to turn the New York Times into an official organ. Doubtful—very. Mr. Johnson can swim alone, and wants no bladders to float him along.

MAJOR GRESHAL SEYMOUR

peaced through this city secently on his way. North. This gailant and accomplished officer has added largely to his already full wreath of herels by the aplendid bandling and fighting of his command (the Third division, of the Sixth corpa) during the last and crowning battles of the rebellion, and we are sorry to learn that General Seymour's health is at present very much impaired, and he was obliged to bid adicu to the old Sixth on reaching their present camping ground, and prior to the grand review of this noble corps, to come off on the 8th. We believe the General repairs to Williamstown, Mass, to seek health and rest. That he may find both will be the earnest prayer of every one who knows this truly brave and accomplished officer.

COLONEL THOMAS GREEN AND WIPR, after a careful investigation by Judge Holt and Colonek Burnett, were promptly released from prison on Saturday last by order of the Secretary of War.

day last by order of the Secretary of War.

THE EMPORTED DEFENT OF THE EMPURITORNS IN

MEXICO.

The Maxican Legation here have no information of the

defeat of the constitutional forces and the occupation of Monterop by the imperialists, and do not credit it.

The latest dates from Chihuahua abow that on the 8th of May the French troops were at least three hundred miles from that city, which is strongly fortified; and, therefore, it is not probable that they would move in that

official sources, that the recently published report the

President Juarez was on his way to the United States? is untrue. The prospects of the liberals are represented: as encouraging.

RETURN OF SECRETARY WILLES AND PARTY.

The Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster General Dension, William Faxon, Esq., chief clerk of the Many Department, and their invited guests, arrived at the Navy

Yard this afternoon from a tour of inspection conn

with the Navy Department.

MRS. DOUGLAS' RECEPTION.

Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, who nobly declined the generous offers of the friends of her distinguished husband, has given to-night a brilliant entertainment, the first public reception since the death of Mr. Douglas.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND VIRGINIANS FED BY TEMP.

It is stated upon good authority that the government is now feeding two hundred thousand of the inhabitants of Virginia, of all classes, white and black. Bloven thousand rations are daily issued to citizens in Richmond.

MONUMENTS GW THE BULL BUN BATTLE FIRLDS.
General Gamble's first separate brigade, Twentysecond army corps, stationed at Fairfax Court House, has
erected a monument on each of the Bull Run battle
fields. They, monuments, built by the soldiers themselves, are of sandstone, the one on the first battle field
thirty feet, in height, and the other twenty feet high.
It is pro-posed to inaugurate these memoutons with appropries peremonics on Sunday next.